



Maryland Economic Update

November 18, 2016

Summary

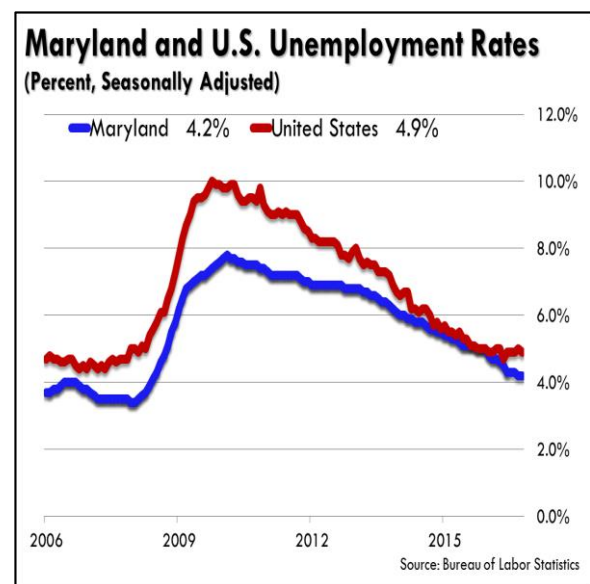
Nonfarm payroll employment in Maryland increased by 700 jobs, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.2 percent in October according to data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Maryland Unemployment Rate

During October, the unemployment rate in Maryland was unchanged at 4.2 percent. The number of people counted as unemployed rose by 1,868 in October to 134,544, while the labor force grew by 10,194 to 3,179,545. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 15 posted lower unemployment rates for the month than Maryland. A year earlier, the unemployment rate in Maryland stood at 5.0 percent.

The 10-year peak for the unemployment rate in Maryland was 7.8 percent in February 2010. The series high for the unemployment rate in Maryland occurred in March 1982 when the unemployment rate reached 8.5 percent. The 10-year low for the unemployment rate in Maryland was 3.4 percent in January 2008. The series low for the unemployment rate in Maryland occurred in December 1999 when the unemployment rate was 3.3 percent. BLS began publishing the state unemployment rate series in 1976.

The national unemployment rate declined by 0.1 percentage point to 4.9 percent in October. October's unemployment rate was 0.1 percentage point lower than a year earlier. The 10-year high for the national unemployment rate was 10.0 percent in October 2009. The 10-year low was 4.4 percent in May 2007.



Maryland Payroll Employment

Maryland nonfarm payrolls increased by 700 jobs, or 0.03 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis during October. In the prior month, nonfarm payrolls increased by 4,300. Over the past 12 months, nonfarm payrolls in Maryland increased by 34,700, or 1.30 percent. Maryland nonfarm payroll employment has increased in 9 of the past 12 months.

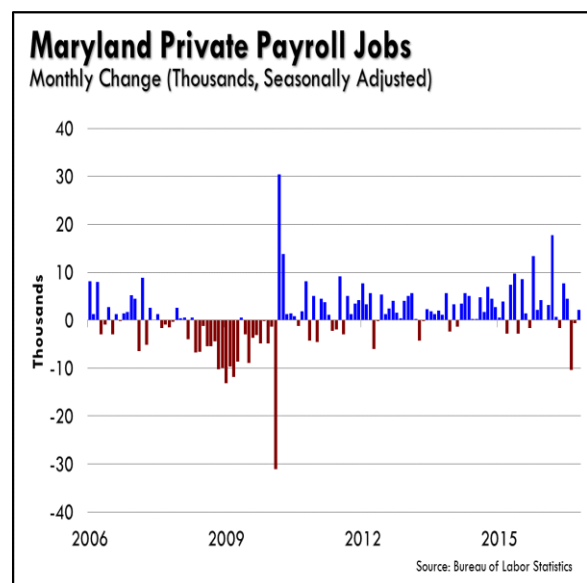
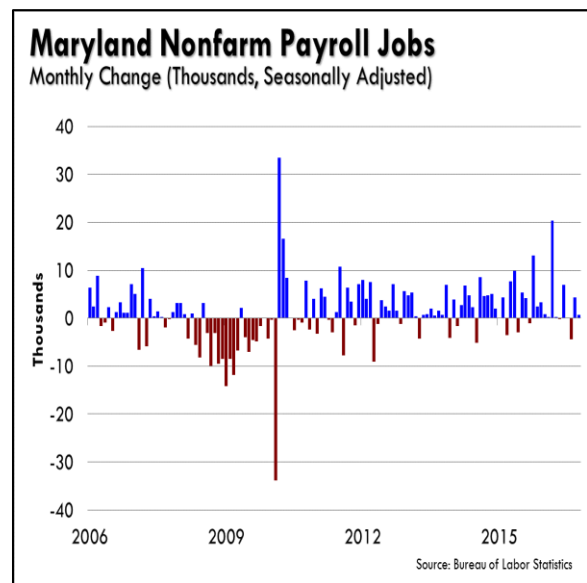
Nationally, nonfarm payrolls increased by 161,000 jobs in October, or 0.11 percent. Over the 12-month period ending October 2016, nonfarm payrolls grew by 2,357,000 jobs, or 1.65 percent. Maryland ranks 25th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in nonfarm payroll employment over the past 12 months.

During October, Maryland private-sector payrolls increased by 2,200, or 0.10 percent. Private-sector payrolls declined by 600 jobs in the prior month. Over the past 12 months, private-sector payrolls in Maryland increased by 29,600, or 1.36 percent. Maryland private-sector payroll employment has increased in 9 of the past 12 months.

Nationally, private-sector payroll jobs increased by 142,000 jobs in October, or 0.12 percent. Over the past 12 months, the nation's economy has added 2,149,000 jobs in the private-sector, an increase of 1.78 percent. Maryland ranks 26th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for percentage gain in private-sector payroll employment over the past 12 months.

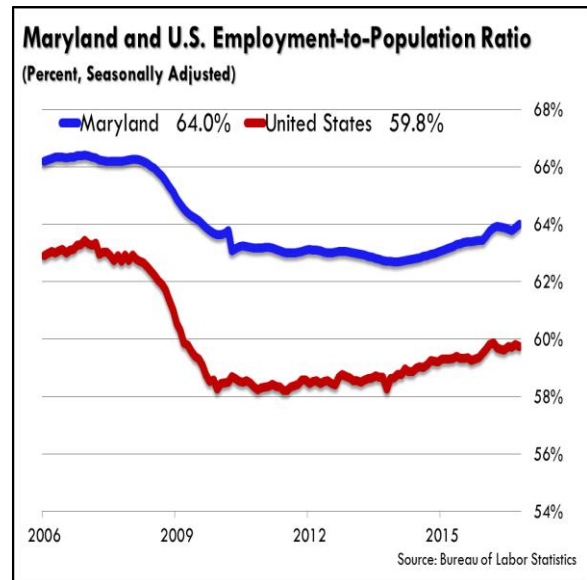
During October, total government payroll employment in Maryland declined by 1,500, or 0.29 percent. Federal government payroll employment increased by 900, or 0.61 percent. State government payroll employment declined by 1,300, or 1.16 percent, while local government payroll employment declined by 1,100, or 0.44 percent.

Over the past year, total government payroll employment increased by 5,100, or 1.01 percent. State government payroll employment declined by 200, or 0.18 percent. Local government payroll employment increased by 1,900, or 0.77 percent.



The best performing sectors on a seasonally adjusted basis during October were Professional & Business Services (+2,600) and Educational & Health Services (+2,500). The poorest performing sectors during the month were Total Government (-1,500) and Leisure & Hospitality (-1,400).

The best performing sectors during the last twelve months were Professional & Business Services (+9,200) and Educational & Health Services (+8,500). The poorest performing sectors during the last twelve months were Information (unchanged) and Logging, Mining & Construction (+100).

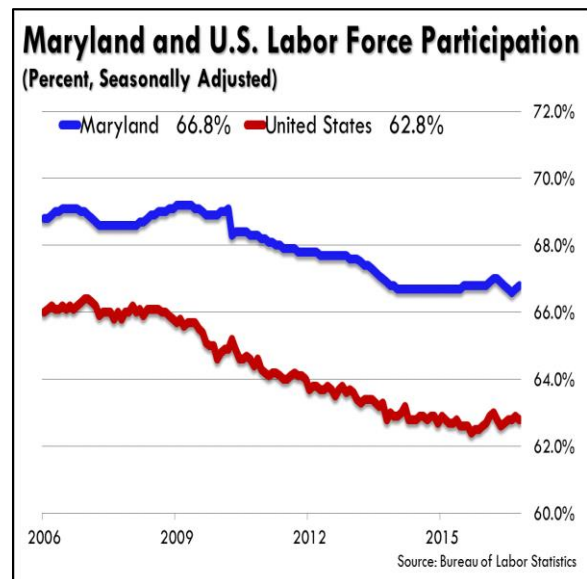


Other Maryland Labor Force Statistics

The labor force participation rate in Maryland rose to 66.8 percent in October from 66.7 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 11 have a higher labor force participation rate than Maryland. The labor force participation rate in Maryland is unchanged from a year earlier.

The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 16 and older who are employed or actively looking for work.

The 10-year high for the labor force participation rate in Maryland was 69.2 percent in May 2009. The series high for the labor force participation rate in Maryland occurred in December 1989 when the labor force participation rate hit 71.4 percent. The 10-year low for the labor force participation rate was 66.6 percent in August 2016. The series low for the labor force participation rate occurred in June 1976 when the labor force participation rate hit 64.3 percent.



The national labor force participation rate declined by 0.1 percentage point to 62.8 percent in October 2016, but remains near its 38-year low of 62.4 percent.

The employment-to-population ratio, or the percentage of the Maryland civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years and older counted as employed, rose to 64.0 percent in October from 63.9 percent the prior month. Among the 50 states and the

District of Columbia, 11 have higher employment-to-population ratios than Maryland. The employment-to-population ratio in Maryland is 0.6 percentage point higher than a year earlier.

The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio in Maryland was 66.4 percent in January 2007. The series high for the employment-to-population ratio in Maryland occurred in November 1989 when the employment-to-population ratio hit 68.5 percent. The 10-year low for the employment-to-population ratio was 62.7 percent in May 2014. The series low for the employment-to-population ratio occurred in August 1976 when the employment-to-population ratio was 59.9 percent.

The national employment-to-population ratio declined by 0.1 percentage point to 59.7 percent in October. That rate was 0.4 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The all-time high for the employment-to-population ratio was 64.7 in April 2000. The 10-year high for the employment-to-population ratio was 63.4 percent in December 2006. The recent low occurred in October 2013 when the employment-to-population ratio dipped to 58.2 percent. The last time the employment-to-population ratio posted a reading lower than 58.2 percent was July 1983.

State employment and unemployment data for November is scheduled for release on December 16, 2016. The national employment situation report for November will be released on Friday, December 2, 2016.